REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,885.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1877.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 23rd August 1877.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, and on SATURDAY, the 18th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COMM LA, 872 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander K. Macaulay, on THURSDAY, the 2nd August 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "BURMAH," 1,562 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Smith, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "BURMAH" 1,562 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Burns, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th August 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	....	£15	....	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	....	22	....	9	
Port Said	38	....	24	....	10	
Messina	50	....	34	....	14	
Naples	60	....	34	....	14	
Leghorn	50	....	34	....	14	
Genoa	50	....	34	....	14-10	Including Wines
Marseilles	52	....	35	....	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,140 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on the 11th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, on the 29th August, and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, on the 29th Sept., and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct., and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 21,00 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov., and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. ,, Naples	,, 560
Do. Naples ,,	,, 470
Do. Genoa ,,	,, 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Genoa for this every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	470	J. H. Torbock ..	3rd Aug.
(*) NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	10th do.
BANGALORE	2063	500	G. N. Hector....	17th do.
(*) MALWA	2963	450	F. S. Tomlin	24th do.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne.....	31st do.
(*) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins...	14th do.
(*) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard ..	21st do.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow....	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
LOMBARDY	3723	460	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	20th do. at 3 p.m.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	3rd Sep. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3040	500	N. W. Haselwood..	18th Aug. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart.....	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2323	450	W. W. Fentiman..	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, IA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	From Nom.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
Italia	3245	424	J. Donaldson.	——	——	——	8th Aug.
Macedonia	3272	426	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22nd Sept.	
Trinacria	2107	424	R. Hutchison.	18th ,,	25th ,,	6th Oct.	
Europa	3277	424	J. Harris	28th Sept.	15th Sept.	27th ,,	
Cseraia	3230	424	T. Futter	22nd ,,	29th ,,	10th Nov.	
Italia	3245	424	J. Donaldson.	6th Oct.	13th Oct.	21st Nov.	
Olympia	3050	424	A. Hall	20th ,,	27th ,,	8th Dec.	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer SATURNO, 3,308 Tons, 400 H. P., Captain A. LEVA, will be despatched from Bombay to TRIESTE on the 10th August.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 235	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 25th September 1877.
Do. do. 10th November do.
Do. do. 30th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, ctng Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 25th June 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0.
Pints ,, ,, ,, 6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.

Per Pot .....Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRRORS,

WITH CHAINS FOR SUSPENDING.

		Rs.
WOOD FRAMES, illuminated panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	27
	,, 11½ ,,	31
	,, 12½ ,,	35
POLISHED BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	28
	,, 11½ ,,	34
	,, 12½ ,,	39
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	39
	,, 11½ ,,	40
	,, 12½ ,,	44
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Silk panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	39
	,, 11½ ,,	43
	,, 12½ ,,	47

WITH FOLDING STANDS.

BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels ..... Mirrors 17 by 13½ in. & Rs. 80 Rs. 74

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—FOOTBALL.

THE MATCH for THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING is ENGLISH v. SCOTCH and IRISH. Play will begin at ½ to 6 o'clock.

R. S. CAMPBELL,
Honorary Football Secretary.

1st August, 1877.

TO LET, a THIRD STOREY of a HOUSE in Rampart Row, next to old Bombay Club.
Also, a STABLE for four Horses and Carriages. Apply to
DADABHOY BOMONJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Church Street, No. 17.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

FOR PRESENTATION.
LARGE SIZE GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

DESCRIPTION OF CASE.
Gold Consular Double Bottom Hunter Engine-turned and Double Spring.

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT.
Detached Lever Escapement with Ruby Pallets let in Frame, Seconds, Spring Cap, Jewelled Gold balance and maintaining power to go while winding.

DIAL.
Enamelled.

MANUFACTURED BY
JAS. McCABE,
Royal Exchange.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Established 1803.
CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

ESTATE OF H. CLASON AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an Order of the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Liverpool, under the Bankruptcy Act 1869, and dated 4th of July instant, JOHN SUTHERLAND HARMOOD BANNER, of No. 42 North John Street, Liverpool, Accountant, was appointed Receiver to collect, get in, and receive the property of HERMAN CLASON, of Bary's Buildings, George Street, Liverpool aforesaid, merchant, trading there and at Bombay and elsewhere, under the Firm of H. CLASON AND Co., and it was further ordered that the said JOHN SUTHERLAND HARMOOD BANNER do take immediate possession of such property. ALL PERSONS interested in the ESTATE of the said HERMANN CLASON are also hereby informed, that by a Power of Attorney, dated the 5th July instant, the Undersigned has been appointed Attorney for the said JOHN SUTHERLAND HARMOOD BANNER in Bombay.—Dated this 28th day of July 1877.

G. SIGG,
Attorney for J. S. H. Banner, Receiver.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

FILLED in accordance with Dr. Moore's recent work "Family Medicine for India."

Price complete, Rs. 20.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

REMEDIES FOR
CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.

	Rs.	a.
CHOLERA TINCTURE. Thoroughly trustworthy	Per bottle	Rs. 2 and 4	3	8
CHOLERA MIXTURE. Very efficient and extensively used			1	0
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE with Opium		Pint.	1	4
Ditto		Quart.	2	4
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE without Opium		Pint.	1	0
Ditto		Quart.	1	8
CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government			1	0
RUBINI'S ESSENCE of CAMPHOR			1	0
COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, 12 annas, Re. 1-8 and			3	0

(All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.)

DISINFECTANTS.
CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR DISINFECTING DRINKING WATER.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST 1877.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, and the several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith & Co.; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Almaram Sagoon & Co.

Allahabad.....Kelner & Co.
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)."Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore.....Kelner and Co.
London.....G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, 8a, Brick Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund..."Nelgherry Courier" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; Phillip & Co. and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad.....Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad..Cursetjee and Co.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.
PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... ,, 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.
Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE Undersigned have received by Steamer "CHEOPS" a supply of SPARKLING SAUMUR; price per dozen, Rs. 25; or for CASH, Rs 24-4 per dozen.

The introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession, as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

SCHNAPPS.

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India, and now that a COGNAC FAMINE is threatened, we advise the Public to acquaint themselves with the article. Sample Cases we have received. The Price, duty paid, is as follows :—

CASH	CREDIT.
Rs. A.	Rs.
15-12	16-0

GRAVES.

A small parcel of this is also just to hand ex "CHEOPS."

Rs. 15, or for Cash, Rs. 14-8 per dozen.

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2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

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No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
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Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Nellgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

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"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

FURTHER REDUCTION.—PRICE LIST NOW READY.

		Rs.	as.	p.
BRANDY, Hennessey's *** Star	per doz.	33	0	0
,, Exshaw's No. 1	,,	36	0	0
CLARET, St. Julien	quarts ,,	9	8	0
,, ,,	pints ,,	5	8	0
,, Medoc	quarts ,,	11	0	0
,, ,,	pints ,,	6	4	0
,, St. Estephe	quarts ,,	13	0	0
,, ,,	pints ,,	7	4	0
BACON	per lb.	0	13	0
HAM	,,	0	13	0

All kinds of European Stores in Stock at low rates.

APOLLO HOUSE. APOLLO STREET.

THORPE & CO.,
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue		Rs. 15	0
Do. do.	Scotch Constitution, Red	,, 16	0
Leather Cases for	do.	,, 3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash		,, 30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash		,, 33	0
Leather Case for	do.	,, 3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.

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RINGS.

Oh! how many torments lie in the small circle of a wedding-ring!"—Gibber.

WEDDING RINGS, of pure unalloyed country gold, solid and durable, each	Rs. 9 & 10
NOTE.—A MORE MASSIVE RING, which uses up considerably more gold, has lately came into vogue. Price according to thickness, from	,, 14 to 25
THE GIMMAL WEDDING RING we often make to order. It is composed of twin or double hoops, which, though each is twisted, fit so exactly one into the other that when united they form but one circlet, each	,, 16 to 25
DIAMOND HALF-HOOP RINGS, set with 5 choice Brilliants; also set with 5 Emeralds, Rubies, Opals, Turquoises or Pearls. Prices vary entirely in accordance with the beauty, size, and value of the Gems, each from	,, 100 to 1,000
GEM RINGS, fancy enamelled, or plainly mounted, set with stones of different kinds, from	,, 20 to 200
SIGNET RINGS, entirely of gold or set with Blood-stone, Sardonyx, &c., from	,, 18 to 75
LADIES' SIGNET RINGS, small and pretty, all gold, or enamelled, or set with stones, from	,, 20 to 40
MOURNING RINGS, black enamelled, and generally with glass box for hair, from	,, 25 to 50
MOURNING RINGS, set with Diamonds, or Pearls, or both, from	,, 35 to 200
RINGS FOR HAIR. There are two kinds, one with a recess covered by glass, the other a band Ring, with the hair plaited round, from	,, 12 to 35
MASONIC RINGS, engraved with devices. These are generally Signet Rings, upon the stones of which the emblems are cut; or enamelled in colours upon all gold, from	,, 30 to 80
PUZZLE, SECRET BOX, and other fancy Rings, from	,, 20 to 40
GOLD KEEPERS OR GUARD RINGS, in a variety of patterns, from	,, 12 to 30
POESIE RINGS, with enamelled Mottos, a host of quaint conceits, each	,, 25

"*About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring*
That she did give me; whose poesy was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife, 'Love me, and leave me not.'"—
Shakespere.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., BOMBAY.

STERNDALE'S SEONEE, or Camp Life on the Satpura Range, Illustrated, 8vo., cloth. Rs. 14-8.
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HISTORY of NEPAL, With an Introductory Sketch of the Country and People of Nepal. By the Editor, Daniel Wright, M.A., M. D., Illustrated. Rs. 14-8.
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THE HISTORY OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE, Formerly the 95th. By Sir W. H. Cope, Bart. With Maps and Plans. Rs

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 31st JULY 1877.

CONSOLS yesterday receded from 94⅞ to 94¼ and French Rentes from 107⅜ to 107¼, although there is nothing apparent in the political advices to account for a decline now more than there was a week ago. Reuter reports Seeds steady, but arrival quotations show a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed and an advance of 3d. in Linseed. Wheat is said to be 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower, although to arrive prices are only reduced by 6d. to 1s. per quarter. This decline, we take it, is what we received advice of through private sources on Saturday last and is attributable to the favourable weather at present prevailing in England.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were flat, and the Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull, sales 8,000 bales. Spot prices were unaltered, with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans, which now stands at 6 7-16d. per lb. So far as we can learn there is nothing special in about the American crop, so that the present downward tendency may be attributed to the present aspect of political affairs, helped perhaps by the usual quietness at this time of year.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12¼ and October shipment at 11 7-16 cents, a decline of ⅛ cent. per lb. respectively. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
These days' Receipts.....	800	1,400	800
Total since 1st Sept.....	3,915,809	4,088,890	3,454,300

In the Mincing Lane Markets yesterday Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were quoted at previous prices.

Bar Silver, which previously stood at 54½d., is now quoted at 54¼d. to 54⅜d. per oz. The slight decline is doubtless due to the easier tendency of Exchange on this side, which shows pretty clearly that the supply of Silver is more than equal to the demand, notwithstanding the heavy purchases have been made for this side lately.

STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has again been weak with a further fall of 1-16d. per rupee all round. The depressing influence is again due to Calcutta which still takes the lead in the matter of business, and we are therefore less able to gauge the probable extent of the movement. Unless, however, the export trade of that port assumes unexpected dimensions, we seem likely to see a further decline as everything here tends in that direction. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9¼d.	,,

On Calcutta no business is reported, and we still quote demand 3-16 premium, 60 days' sight 7-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains unaltered in every way. Small transactions take place in the bazaar from day to day at ¼ to ½ over current quotations for large pieces, but as reflecting the position for business of any importance the following may be given as the rates :—Fours, Rs. 96 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99¼ ; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 102¼.

The SHARE MARKET is still quiet and inactive. In Bank Shares the only movement is an advance of Re. 1 in Nationals. Land and Press Companies are dull and unaltered. In Spinning and Weaving Companies there is perhaps a slightly steadier feeling owing to the better accounts from the districts, but investors still hold aloof and few transactions take place. We quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Fleming and Rs. 10 in Central India, while Orientals are Rs. 5 and Sassoons Rs. 15 per share lower.

COTTON remains dull and inactive. For export, the adverse advices from Home prevent any buying, and the local mills, with the prospect of easier markets in view, only buy sufficient for their most pressing wants. The only purchase we hear of to day is a small lot of half-pressed Wudwan at Rs. 193 per candy.

SEEDS are unchanged in value, and the paucity of supplies prevents business for export.

WHEAT is firmly held by dealers who have no stocks of importance, but local food grains are considerably easier in price, and this with the absence of demand for export is likely to lower values.

FREIGHTS are depressed with next to nothing doing, the current quotation by steamer for Liverpool being still £2-15 to £2-16-3 per ton.

IN PIECE GOODS it is impossible to quote any change, the position of the market being a waiting one, entirely dependent for its eventual course on the result of the crops up-country. No sales worthy of note have taken place from first hands to-day.

COALS are quiet but steady at previous prices. There are few buyers and almost no sellers to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	120
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	710
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	109
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..		1,025
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50	p.s*	1,200
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80	p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	125	p.s.	2,400
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..		82
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40	p.s.	1,675
Bombay Unified.....	900	1,000	all	60	p.s*	1,165
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	200	all			280
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10	p.s*	140
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40	p.s*	920
Coorla S. and W. Co..	1,000	1,000	all	..		1,070
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..		700
Dharumsey Spinning ..	2,000	2,500	all	50	p.s*	2,195
Dunning S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50	p.s*	1,270
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	80	p.s*	1,235
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	40	p.s.	1,130
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..		990
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55	p.s*	1,075
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	60	p.s*	1,300
K. Muncoljee S. & W Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30	p.s*	1,015
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil		1,075
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80	p.s*	1,100
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..		50
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..		420
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	100	p.s*	1,370
Morarjee Spinning	1,045	1,000	all	70	p.s*	1,400
Managon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..		320
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..		1,020
Nerial S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..		910
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..		1,000
Nurrey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..		395
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50	p.s*	815
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,000	all	..		1,200
Rassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..		950
Soondercas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50	p.s.	1,030
Do do. ½ Share.	800	500	all	125	p.s.	520
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..		1,015
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..		850

*Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	995
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	47,500	250	all	..	115
Masagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	600
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	935
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	550
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,300	32 p.s.	425
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	670
Berar Company (New)..	515	500	all	20 p.s.	450
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	42 do	225
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	85
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,000	all	75 do	675
Chalia Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	170 do	460
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	500	300	all	15 do	250
ast India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	100 do	260
Ist Press Co.....	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,150
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	40 do	205 xd
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	360
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,200	250 do	455
Rasoon's Press Co.....	600	800	all	50 do	390
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	475
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl,
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	660

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 21⅜	3 0	5 p. c. 272xd.
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20 13	0 14 6	do. 26
Ditto	..	£20	6 5 7 3	do. 72
Ditto	..	£20	3 17	1 do. 32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do. 1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	19 6 5	16 do. 240

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	20	½ p.s.	1,930
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½	p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80	p.s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	550	500	300	36	p. s.	300
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	500	100	7½	p. ct.	70
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all		p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,920	500	all	11	p. ct	495
Vienna Patent Slip Co..	3,000	250	all	6	p.	200

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 30th July 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·721
Temperature of the Air.....	80·6
Wet bulb Thermometer.....	78·4
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	·907
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m)	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)....	78·1
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW, SW, SSW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	431
Fall of Rain	1·50
Total fall during month.....	9·92
,, ,, year	46·29
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of 31st	0·64

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP LUCY A. NICKELS, 1,395 tons, Captain D. Nickels, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

MESSRS R. RUDATTINA and Co's. s. s. ASSIRIA, 1,185 tons, Captain E. Boselli, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
31	Saturno (s)	.....	Trieste, July 1.
	Assam (s).....	Stewart	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
31	Winged Hunter.....	Panno	Calcutta.
	Glandinorwig	Lewis.....	Rotterdam.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer Assiria, Boselli, to Genoa, &c.
Ship Lucy A Nickels, Nickels, to Moulmein.

The Ship Lady Gertrude, to Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July. 18 Siam, ss, Haselwood, from Venice.
19 King Arthur, ss, Cowell, from Bussorah.
19 Navarino, ss, Avery, from Calcutta.
21 Trentham Hall, ss, Shaw, from Bombay.
21 Saturno, ss, Leva, from Trieste.
21 Crichton, ss, Thompson, from Bussorah.
23 Deccan, ss, Baby, from Bombay.
23 Penguin, ss, Cowell, from Foochow.
23 Efficient, ss, Comming, from Kurrachee.
23 Commissariat, ss, Watson, from Bussorah.
23 Mannaleh, ss, ——, from China.
23 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Gardafui.
23 Orian, ss, Smerdon, from Calcutta.
24 Dido, ss, Luuloli, from Bussorah.
24 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, from Calcutta.
24 Bengal, ss, Hutton, from Alexandria.
24 Prince Vanorenge, ss, Auker, from Batavia.
24 Celebes, ss, Bakker, from Amsterdam.
25 Egbert, ss, Williams, from Bombay.
25 Celia, ss, Holmes, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July. 19 Khasgar, ss Baker, to London.
19 Siam, ss, Haselwood, to Bombay.
19 King Arthur, ss, Cowell, to London.
20 Mansoura E, ss, Little, to Berbera.
20 Navarino, ss, Avery, to London.
21 Naples, ss, Eaton, to Calcutta.
21 Trentham Hall, ss, Shaw, to Liverpool.
22 Crichton, ss, Thompson, to London.
23 Saturno, ss, Leva, to Bombay.
23 Deccan, ss, Gaby, to London.
23 Penguin, ss, Cowell, to London.
23 Efficient, ss, Comming, to Genoa.
23 Commissariat, ss, Watson, to London.
24 Kwang Tung I G S, Campbell, to Gardafui.
24 Orian, ss, Smerdon, to London.
24 Dido, ss, Luuloli, to Jeddah.
24 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, to Calcutta.
24 Bengal, ss, Hutton, to Batavia.
24 Prince Vanorenge, ss, Auker, to Amsterdam.
25 Mannaleh, ss, ——, to Marseilles.
25 Celebes, ss, Bakker, to Batavia.
25 Egbert, ss, Williams, to Liverpool.
25 Celia, ss, Holmes, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Bangkok, ss, Brown, from Sea.
Ellerslie, ship, Mowet, from Cardiff.
Essex, barque, Peterson, from Zanzibar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 31.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nellie Martin s—1 cask hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.
Sestos s—40 packages gunpowder, Abdoolhasson Issoofbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Surat s—20 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Thibet s—30 cases cognac, 20 cases claret, and 10 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Cheops s—2 packages hardware, Ahmed Abboo ; 5 casks lead pipes, Noorbhoy Hoodhabhoy ; 9027 bars 199 bundles iron bars for, David Sassoon and Co ; 25 bottles quicksilver, Ruttonjee Manockjee and Co ; 2 cases varnish, R L Southern and Co ; 1 case glassware, Jaffer Rummulla ; 2 bales printing paper, Tyebally Mahamedally ; 5 cases brandy, 1 case champagne, and 1 butt sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 3,442 casks hard spelter, Moorarjee Nathu ; 16 packages hardware, Fuzullally Moosebhoy.
Guinevere—99 barrels gunpowder, Tyeballi Dawoodjee.
Marlborough—20 runlets tar and 10 barrels pitch, Tyebally Hyderally ; 10 runlets tar, Rajbhoy Oukabhoy.

FROM NEW YORK.

Lady Gertrude—2,500 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—100 cases brandy, Jewanjee Ruttonjee's Sons.
Batavia s—50 cases brandy, Sorabjee and Eduljee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—30 bales cotton, Ludhabhoy Cassumbhoy ; 25 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjie and Co ; 172 cwts elephant teeth, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 30 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 33 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 24 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 7 chests opium, Khetsedass Hurmookroy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—60 bales wool, Dewjee Shanjee and Co ; 97 bales cotton, Hurgovandass Dulputram ; 225 cwts wheat, W Nicol and Co ; 3,243 cwts wheat, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

British Princess—115 cwts rapeseed, Allarakhishoy Sazun, 224 cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co ; 14 bales hides and skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co ; 14 bales hides, Fazulla Khakey ; 30 bales hides, Fuckiroobamed Munjee.

FOR CALAIS.

Europa—1,500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Magdala—8,392 cwts linseed, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Thibet s—2 bales skins, W Nicol and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1451 Italia (s), Donaldson—W & A Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1549 Ajax (s), Kidd—(put in this harbour for repair, shaft broken.

FOR LONDON.

149 British Princess, Johns—F. Scott & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1871 Siam (s), Haselwood—Mail's, 17th August.
1871 Thibet (s), Torback—Mails, 3rd August.

FOR KURRACHEE.

500 Lady Gertrude, Veysey—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

985 Queen of Cambria, Parry—Owen & Okell.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

821 V Schilizzi (s), Anderson.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

422 Jane Avery, Dodds—Macullock Beyts & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1378 Atmosphere, Wright—Pelly & Co.
1060 Carrie Humphrey, Grozier—Tudor J & Co.
2276 Great Victoria, Casey—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

2759 Lombardy (s), Hall—P. and O. Co.

FOR CARWAR.

490 Black Watch, Kermish—W Nicol & Co.
991 Cheops (s), Dryden—W Nicol & Co.
968 Sheila, Mosher—The Captain.
1022 Zante (s), Shilston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR VINGORLA AND SINGAPORE.

593 Rehemany, Milne.

FOR RANGOON.

1398 Lucy A. Nickels, Nickels—The Captain.

FOR CALAIS.

1176 Anne Royden, Thomas—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1145 Europa, Theren—Volkart Brothers.
1239 Magdala, Jones—Pelly & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1747 Assam (s), Stewart—P. & O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

1380 Saturno (s), ——, A. H. Lloyds Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

1295 Whittier, Swap—The Captain.

FOR GENOA, &c.

1135 Assiria (s), Boselli—C. Grondona.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1238 Cashmere, Thomson—Volkart Brothers.

NOT FIXED.

1588 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1236 Annie Frost, Welbourne—The Captain.
1047 Bean Mondc, Hawkins—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1303 Duncairn, Chambers—W and A Graham & Co.
1461 Earl of Zetland, Burns—N. Manockjee & Co.
1459 Frank Carvill, Presdegrast—Mr. Wyllie & Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
15 5 Glee Maiden, Cummins—N. Manockjee & Co.
1293 H. R. Mcdilvery, Blake.
810 Inverarnan, Thomas—Finlay, Muir & Co.
899 Marlborough, Sampson—W. Nicol & Co.
548 Mula (s), Doerf.
953 Norfolk, Thompson—W. Nicol & Co.
1119 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1392 Premier, Mellijoy—The Captain.
1080 Vixen (s), O'keef.
986 Whitehall, Geach.

COUNTRY TRADES.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
91 Emanuel, Nacoda.
310 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.
155 Keenat Saoditin, Nacoda.
110 Mahi, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

700 Arab, Broughton.
574 Assaye (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
800 Hugh Rose (s), 2, Downing.
107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 29.

Laud, Surg Major, Bombay B A, from leave, from Bangalore.

JULY 30.

Hayden, Capt, Bombay R E, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 27.

Dyer, Major, Bengal 11th Hussars, on Medl Cert, to England. (Per s s Australia.)

JULY 31.

Ward, Major, Bombay B A, to join, to Ahmedabad.
Yong, Major, Bombay 5th L Infantry, to join, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 23rd July.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotions :—3rd Regt—Sub-Lieut E A Baker to be Lieut. 7th Fusiliers—Sub-Lieut the Hon H Amherst to be Lieut.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—
Lieut A W Dury, 54th Regt to be Captain.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, July 13.)

War Office, Pall Mall, July 13, 1877.

Major-General Sir H D Harness, K. C. B., R. E., to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Lieut-General Sir H James, deceased.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col J Y Moggridge to be Colonel, vice S. Westmacott, removed as a General Officer. Major G Philips to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Major C N Martin to be Lieut-Col, vice Brevet Col J. Y. Moggridge. Captain A C Hamilton to be Major, vice C. N. Martin. Lieut W H Coaker to be Captain, vice R. H. B. Beaumont.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place consequent upon the death of Lieut-Genl Sir H James, Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers :—

Major-Genl Sir H D Harness, KCB, Colonel-Commandant, to be Lieut-Genl. Colonel S Westmacott to be Major-General. Major F J Bolton, half-pay, to be Lieut Col. Captain A W O Saunders, 21st Foot, to be Major.

The following Officers of the Royal Engineers, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieut-Col, to be Colonels :—
Lieut-Col S B Farrell. Lieut Col C W Barry.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....	2nd, 3h. 12m.	p. m.
New Moon.....	9th, 10h.	8m. a. m.
First Quarter.....	16th, 3h.	19m. a. m.
Full Moon	24th, 4h.	1m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
August.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 1	Lammas Day.....	5 38	6 34	{ 3 19 m 3 19 a	9 0 m 9 42 a
Th. 2	.....	5 39	6 33	{ 4 10 m 3 43 a	9 56 m 10 29 a
Fri. 3	.....	5 39	6 33	{ 5 24 m 4 22 a	10 58 m 11 31 a
Sat. 4	.....	5 39	6 32	{ 6 55 m 5 32 a	0 19 a ...
Sun. 5	Tenth Sunday after Trinity.....	5 40	6 32	{ 8 15 m 7 11 a	0 45 m 1 55 a
Mon. 6	.....	5 40	6 31	{ 9 21 m 8 38 a	2 1 m 3 14 a
Tues. 7	.....	5 40	6 31	{ 10 14 m 9 44 a	3 12 m 4 12 a

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request,

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1877

A CORRESPONDENT, "Midas," has called attention to what is nothing less than a scandal—the way English officers are housed in India, those who have public quarters allotted to them alone excepted. Our correspondent fancies that "dining rooms under water for several days "together" and bungalows of the flimsiest materials, erected on the level, are peculiar to the towns and cantonments of the Bombay Presidency ; but in this we have good reason to know he is mistaken—the rule applies to the three Presidencies, and, as Pat has it, "one is "as bad as another, and a great deal worse." Government has admitted this grievance, which bears terribly hard on ladies and children, more than once by advancing money to officers to build better houses than the native architect thinks is sufficient for their requirements, and by allowing house rent in hard cash to officers cantoned in Presidency towns ; nevertheless, the evil remains, for one reason because the Prussian plan of military education prevalent with us does not teach the English officer how to build a house in India, and for another that, granted the house rent, it does not follow that a proper house is to be rented for the money. Perhaps when the Turks beat the Russians, or the Russians beat the Turks, we shall see Turkish or Russian cantonment architecture introduced into India together with the military system of the successful belligerent, but, until that innovation occurs, it is somewhat disheartening to read of sick officers having their "toes bitten off by rats," and of their dinner tables afloat in the military bungalows of the period.

The truth is, that the officers' "lines" of half the cantonments in India are out of date. The houses therein are of an antiquated pattern, suited perhaps to the India of pre-sanitary times, but quite unsuited to the India of the day. How officers lived, and managed to retain their health in some of the ramshackle dwellings that are called "the best houses" in military cantonments, we are at a loss to imagine. Possibly there were giants in those days with gigantic constitutions to match ; that is the only solution of the enigma. Bombproof roofs but not rain-proof roofs, decayed rafters, port hole windows, close stuffy little rooms, rats, ants, and scorpions, make the cottage residence to which Edwin of the native infantry leads his Angelina from the the motherland, and under all the circumstances of situationit is not surprising that Angelina, if not Edwin, is very discontented, all the more so that fevers, small-pox, and cholera do not add much to the attractions of their dwellings. Such houses, bad and ancient as they are in architecture, are further saturated with the accumulated filth of ages, and in some places —as the populous cantonment of Bangalore for one—the native military lines are actually deserted for the very Irish reason that it is certain *death* to *live* there. Notwithstanding the faulty sanitation, the discomfort, and even the danger incurred by occupying the average cantonment bungalow, the landlords of these Indian cabins know how to charge exorbitant rents for them as is the way of landlords all the world over. Fifty rupees a month is about an average rent for an average bungalow up-country, or £60 a year,—a rent for which one might obtain a small *furnished* house in England fairly comfortable and certainly weathertight. The comparison tells its own tale, none the less because the English house costs very much more to build than the Indian. Our correspondent suggests some remedies for his grievance which do not go sufficiently close to the root of the evil. In our opinion there is only one effective cure, and that is to overhaul Indian cantonment regulations, and bring them into better ratio with the times we live in. The houses of a by-gone age, however much they may be patched and whitewashed by unscrupulous and avaricious native houseowners, are mostly unfit dwellings for man or beast, and, as they are neither useful nor ornamental, cantonment authorities should be given the power of pulling them down, when, no doubt, our astute but conservative Aryan brother would speedily find himself necessitated in his own interests to build better. Cantonment authorities all over India have little power to do anything at present. Whatever authority they ever had has been taken from them by degrees, until at the present moment it may be doubted if the officer commanding an Indian cantonment has any authority whatsoever over the houseowners supposed to be subject to his jurisdiction.

The re-organisation of the army, indeed, necessitates the overhaul of cantonment rules, here suggested. In every cantonment there are a number of subalterns' bungalows in ruins and commonly occupied by native and Eurasian squatters. And why? because there are no subalterns now to occupy them. Such buildings, such occupation, is very prejudicial to the public health of any station, but no cantonment commandant would dare to move in the matter unless at the risk of an action at law. The better houses—those in other days occupied by field officers—are mostly out of repair and rotten throughout, because the native landlords, perceiving the depreciation of their other property, are unwilling to invest a rupee on the hazard of more "organisations," the last being quite sufficient for them. So it comes to pass that Captain Edwin, though he certainly has the honour of occupying some whilom colonel's mansion, must purchase the distinction at the cost of his Angelina's temper,—perhaps her life—and endures an amphibious existence between wading and rooting after his dear one's chignons and little tootsicum bronze leather slippers in the floods and holes of his floorings. There is little doubt that, if the dilapidated bungalows of other days in cantonments were pulled down by an Act of Government, better edifices would soon rise in their room. Because there is, there must be, the inexorable demand for them which no military man can evade or escape. But there ought to be some model fixed by authority for the new erections. The health and comfort of the tenants ought to be considered quite as much as the interests of the landords, though at present the latter have it all their own way. Possibly, the Royal Engineer, who has gone home to study architecture as a preliminary to the erection of a palace at Simla, might be induced to design a model of a bungalow for poor Angelina and her fever-stricken babes. It would not be very difficult to provide for such *desiderata* as a well raised foundation, a weather-tight roof, good sized windows and substantial walls, but, though these things are all needful to health and comfort in India, they are not easily found in an Indian cantonment ; just the contrary. There was a picture, an advertisement picture, the other day of an Indian bungalow from a Yankee refrigerator's point of view in the *Overland Mail*, which, if it existed on anything but paper, would be charming. Fine lofty doors and windows, an upstair verandah, a first floor verandah, the cocoanut tree *of course*—in short, a *bijou* residence. Would that Jonathan could see the real thing, the bungalow of fact instead of the bungalow of fiction. More than ever would his enlightened nation endeavour to refrigerate those darned Britishers—for a con-sid-eration. For, in truth, a cantonment bungalow, as it stands or totters, is about as melancholy an example of the played out conservatism of this land as there is to be found here. "Played out" so far as civilian's houses go, though there is room for improvement even there too. Contrasted with the model barracks of the country, wherein a Thomas Atkins dwells *en seigneur*, these cantonment bungalows present the singular spectacle of the master down in the scullery and the man up in the *salons* ; but then India is in many matters a topsy-turvey kind of country, and once any abuse gets into a groove here it takes a good deal of time to get it out again. Nevertheless, our correspondent's grievance is one that merits all attention. However lightly it is treated, the sad truth remains that many English ladies and children as well as officers have lost their lives, many more their health, from being compelled by the traditions of this country to live in houses into which we should hesitate to put a favourite horse or cow in England, and that, too, at a rent which adds an insult to the injury.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 13TH JULY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Assam, Commander N. Stewart, arrived in harbour at 12 o'clock noon yesterday, with the English mails of the 13th inst. The following is the list of passengers :—

From Southampton—Mr W Boyack, Lieut E R Stephens, Mr Wiradshaw, Mr T B Platt, Mrs Prance, and Mr W A Singston.
From Venice—Mrs Glasford, Mr Cornwall, and Mr N W Bliss.
From Brindisi—Mr G Peddie, Mr K. Chatfield, Major Mignon, Capt Biddulph, Mr R. Adams, Mr F Roy, Mr R. Mitchell, Mr W Longmore, Captain Drever, Mr Kittredge, Mr Jones, Miss Jones, and Mr Abramovitz.
From Aden—Sergt and Mrs Rutherford and infant, Mr Anchew, Mr Mahomed Saley, Mr Mas Bin Oomer and Mr Sheik Adam.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 13.

THERE is little new to report in the political situation, but the week has not been without several incidents of interest. Since I last wrote to you, there has been an improvement in the relations of the two sections of the Cabinet. Proof has been given that it is the intention of Russia to occupy Constantinople at all risks, and other events have also occurred which were calculated to show even the blindest that selfish interests alone formed the motive of the present war. The Indian Secretary and his supporters have accordingly begun to wane slightly in their faith in the humane intentions and Christianising designs of the Czar ; and so the Beaconsfield policy is for the moment in the ascendant. The dispatch of the fleet to Besika Bay was the first indication of this change in the views of the Salisbury section of the Ministry. As yet, however, the Premier has not succeeded in carrying the concurrence of the Cabinet in his full programme ; for Constantinople will not be occupied forthwith as he has proposed. But in the determination to send troops to the promontory of Gallipoli in case Russia should seize the Turkish capital, all members of the Ministry are agreed. Whether this step will be adopted depends very much on the action of Russia, of Austria, and, singular as it may seem, of Turkey herself. The relations between our Government and the Sublime Porte have not been recently of the most cordial character. Mr. Layard has, since his arrival in the Turkish capital, been obliged to submit to many checks, and often when offering advice, which it was plainly the interest of Turkey to follow, he has been met by uncivil questions as to his right to interfere. The dispatch of the fleet to Besika Bay will tend to create a better understanding between the two countries, though our Government has taken care to plainly declare that this last step of theirs must not be taken to indicate an intention to protect Turkish interests. On the whole, then, I think I may say that even the "peace party" of the Cabinet is now convinced that eventualities may arise, which will compel England to join in the campaign. I have even been told that—to use the language of my informant—it was a "toss up" whether the Wellesley affair should not be regarded as a *casus belli*. The other most important incident of the week is the report that Lord Beaconsfield is about to resign. The rumour first became the subject of public conversation at the Duke of Devonshire's garden party at Chiswick in the early part of the week. Contradictions have since appeared in several papers, but, these notwithstanding, I have no hesitation in saying that there were some grounds for the report. Lord Beaconsfield

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

LETTER OF THE SHEIK-UL-ISLAM.

LONDON, JULY 31.

A letter from the Sheik-ul-Islam has been read in all Turkish mosques enjoining calmness and moderation and an avoidance by Mahomedans of any acts of hostility against Christians.

THE PARSEE LEADERSHIP.

The following has been placed at our disposal :—

LONDON, JULY 30.

A full telegraphic account has appeared in the leading London papers of to-day concerning the monster meeting of Parsees on the 29th inst. and the election thereat of the third Baronet Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy as head of the community.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, JULY 31.

In the House of Commons last night the Hon'ble R. Bourke, in reply to a question put, said that Sir Thomas Wade had made a report on the Chefoo Convention which it was impossible to present to the House until the Indian Government had perused it.

In reply to another question, he said that the Russian Government had not yet answered Lord Derby's despatch relative to the atrocities committed by the Russians in Bulgaria.

The Under-Secretary of State for India, replying to a question, said the charge to India on account of the Army Promotion Warrant would be £50,000 annually.

A fresh scene of disorder took place in the Commons last night.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

It is reported that the Grand Duke Alexander has routed the army under Ahmed Eyoub Pasha, near Rustchuk.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.
Fair Dhollera ..... 5 3-16.
The Manchester Market has been flat.
3 per cent. Consols for account 94⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 107½
Bar Silver ..... 54½ to ⅝
Arrivals—Egypt Prince and Mecnock.
Departures—Australia and Airy.

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 31.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 31.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., ther. max. 84, min. 74. Fall of rain 2.79.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W. 5, ther. 80, bar. 30-62. Fall of rain 1 inch 57 cents.

MANGALORE, 7 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E. N., N. E. W. Fall of rain 2 inches 79 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. E. moderate, ther. 87, bar. 29-86.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W. squally, ther. 85. Fall of rain 1 inch 78 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Dc. 6 months' sight	...1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	...1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	...1s 9½d.	"

COLONEL BAUMGARTNER, who was formerly Political Superintendent of Akalkote, has, we learn, been appointed Assistant Political Superintendent of the Carnatic.

COLONEL HUGH ROWLANDS, V.C. and C.B., commanding the station of Ferozepore, and H. M.'s 34th Regiment, has been transferred to the command of H. M.'s 43rd Regiment at Trichinopoly. He is succeeded in the command of H. M.'s 34th Regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Puget, a very popular officer. The command of the Ferozepore station devolves on Colonel G. Rodney Brown, R.H.A., at present commanding the Royal Artillery at Ferozepore, which command he will retain, together with the command of the station.

LIEUTENANT KUNHARDT was wounded, we now learn, in the riot at Quetta. Four of the rioters were killed and seven wounded during the suppression of the outbreak.

ANIMATED discussion has taken place in the Indian Council at home—so a well-informed correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes—in reference to the gauge to be adopted for the railway between Ahmedabad and Ajmere. The matter was finally left over till the arrival of a promised despatch on the subject from Sir Richard Temple.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has been issued containing the official documents relating to the suspension, in April, 1876, of Mr. Weld, of the Madras Civil Service, magistrate of Negapatam, in the Tanjore district, for "causing the exhumation of a body of a Saniyasi buried on the banks of a drinking-water reservoir." The particulars of the case were stated at some length a few weeks ago. The Madras Government suspended Mr. Weld for two months; and Mr. Weld, by permission of that Government, memorialized the Secretary of State on the subject. Lord Salisbury approved the action of the Madras Government, and his despatch and all the other papers connected with the case are given in the parliamentary paper now published. The Secretary of State's draft despatch was read at a meeting of the Council of India held on April 24, and, after a long discussion, approved by 7 to 5. The seven members of Council who voted in the majority were Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. R. S. Ellis, Sir F. Halliday, Sir R. Montgomery, Sir W. Muir, Sir A. Wilde, and Sir Garnet Wolseley. The minority consisted of Sir B. Ellis, Sir Henry Maine, Mr. Cassels, General Strachey, and Colonel Yule. Dissents to the despatch, by Mr. A. Cassels, Sir Henry Maine, General Strachey, and Sir B. Ellis, are published in the paper, and minutes in support of it by Mr. R. S. Ellis and Lord Salisbury.

A TELEGRAM from home, dated the 30th ult., reports—"Brilliant weather prevails in England, and the cereal crops are improving."

THE following extract from a letter, dated Goa, July 25, has been sent to us: "Weather clear, want of rain in general felt; we have only a slight shower about once a day; crops, however, are at present hopeful. If scarcity of rain continue, we must have a water famine in the ensuing season."

WE hear that the Government of India has under consideration, in the Public Works Department, a project for the more united action and more effectual utilization of the rolling stock between the several railway companies, in order to facilitate the importation of grain into the famine districts.

WE understand that Colonel Prideaux, officiating Political Resident Persian Gulf, is about to proceed on a month's leave on urgent private affairs.

THE most hopeful and sanguine among us, says the *Bangalore Spectator*, cannot disguise from ourselves the fact that this Province is passing through an awful crisis, one indeed without parallel in the history of Mysore. When the famine first thrust itself upon our notice, it appeared but a very little cloud, and we hope that if we were even unable altogether to avert its advance, still its capacity for effecting mischief and disaster would be considerably limited and curtailed. Now, however, that it has burst upon us in all its gaunt and ghastly reality, the shock almost paralyses us for the *nonce*. But it behoves us to be up and doing like men, if we would rescue the thousands of fellow creatures around us, over whom a cruel fate is hourly impending. To search no further for statistics, the fact that no less than twenty homeless people are picked up dead in the streets of Bangalore on a daily average, speaks volumes with respect to the present desperate state of affairs in the Province. While unflinchingly setting forth the truth in all its startling and uninviting nakedness, and while pointing out that a grave responsibility rests on those into whose hands are entrusted the lives of the population, we are bound to say that that responsibility has been recognised by the head of the local administration, that he has accepted the trust, and thrown his heart and soul into the work of acquitting himself of it faithfully, honourably, and with credit.

WE understand that Dr. De Renzy, Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, returns to India and resumes his appointment in December next.

MAJOR SANDEMAN arrived at Zehri (*en route* to the camp of the Khan of Khelat) on the 11th inst., where he was received with all possible cordiality and respect by the Jalawan Chiefs who had assembled to meet him.

WE understand that Mr. Ellis, Assistant Conservator, Multan sub-division, has been directed to proceed to Simla in order to take up the work connected with the water supply catchment area and the municipal forests, in supersession of the proposal to depute for that purpose Mr. Wild, who is shortly expected from Burmah.

THE Judicial Commissioner of Rangoon had an appeal case before him lately in which a Colonel Holmes has come to grief arising out of the too free exercise of that unruly member the tongue. His honour said, that although Col. Holmes' remark at the auction of Messrs. A. Scott & Co.'s wines at Tounghoo, that their Moselle was not worth six pie a bottle, was not exactly a ground of action for damages, yet that his statement to the effect that they dealt with the worst wine houses at home, and that no wonder they had to close up their agency at Tounghoo, were undoubtedly calculated to injure their reputation and prospects. The question of damages has now to be settled by the lower court; but whether this be merely nominal or otherwise, the expences will be heavy, as those of Messrs. Scott & Co. alone are close on Rs. 2,000.

THE Magistrate of Howrah has been engaged in a preliminary investigation of the charges against Baboo Hem Nath Bhose, Postmaster of Howrah, who figured so conspicuously in the Donnelly case. Mr. Owen, of the Postal Department, has been assisted Mr. Beeby in conducting the prosecution, and Mr. Aratoon has defended the prisoner. The inquiry will last for some days.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman* writes—"One of the Judges of the Court of His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore in Rajpootana has fallen into trouble. Bapoo Aubinash Chunder Bhuttacharjee, a Bengali, is charged with having received an illegal gratification from one of the suitors in a case which came before him for decision. The suitor in question having given the Baboo Judge a large sum of money on the understanding that he would gain his case, found to his great mortification that the Judge had decreed it against him. Unable to conceal his disappointment, he has since sent a petition to the Maharajah's Durbar or Royal Council complaining of the treatment he has received at the hands of the Judge. The case is now under the consideration of the Maharajah and the Council. How far the charge is grounded on truth cannot be said at present. But the affair has created a great sensation among the people of Jeypore. Baboo Aubinash Chunder is a near relative of a well-known Pundit officer of the Bengal Education Department, and was appointed to his present post at the strong and earnest recommendation of Baboo Kanti Chunder Mookerjee, one of the Maharajah's favourites and now a member of the Jeypore Council.

THE death of Honorary Surgeon G. J. Cooper, Civil Surgeon of Shoay-Gheen, took place on the 3rd July. He will be yet remembered by some as having distinguished himself at Sobraon, and for which he was decorated with a medal. The deceased gentleman died from extreme prostration, the result of an attack of acute diarrhœa, contracted by exposure in the exercise of his duty. Doctor Cooper had been about 35 years in service, and rose to the rank of Honorary Surgeon by dint of meritorious services. Crowds followed him to the grave (a spontaneous gathering, consisting of the whole of the European community, the native officials, and the greater portion of the Burmese inhabitants of the town), which amply testified to the esteem in which the deceased was held by all classes of the community. Extreme courtesy in his relations with persons of all classes, and by many deeds of charity and benevolence to the poor and the afflicted, the doctor had secured the lasting affection of every one. A slave to his duty he might be seen at all times, by day and night and in all weathers, on his way to visit some sick person, with generally no expectation of further recompense for his kind action than a blessing.

DR. JAMES BRYCE, of Edinburgh, the well known geologist, has fallen a martyr to the pursuit of his favourite science. He went to examine the rocks in the Bass of Inverfarigag, and about three hours after his departure his body was found by two gamekeepers at the foot of a precipice, dreadfully crushed. It is supposed that while climbing the rocks a mass had given way under his feet, and the other fragments had fallen over him.

THE *Athenæum* says:—The life of the late Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, will shortly be published. It is from the pen of Dr. Duff, who, with Dr. Wilson, was one of the oldest Scotch missionaries who have ever laboured in India. A report from India states that Mr. Andrew Wilson, the well-known journalist, and author of 'The Abode of Snow,' will contribute to Dr. Duff's narrative.

THE words addressed by the Holy Father to some Spanish ladies received by him in the Consistorial Hall on the 19th June, are, says the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, full of edification and should on no account be lost. The Holy Father took the theme of his address from the feast of the Saint of the day, St. Juliana of the illustrious family of Falloniei, in Florence, and narrated in the life of this noble virgin, "that in her old age she was afflicted with various painful distempers, and in her last sickness one thing in particular afflicted her, that she was deprived of the comfort and happiness of uniting her soul with her divine Spouse in the Sacrament of the altar, which she was not able to receive by reason that her stomach, by continual vomiting, could not retain any food. The sacred host, however, was brought into her cell, and suddenly disappeared out of the hands of the Priest. After her death the figure of the Host was found imprinted on the left side of her breast; by which prodigy it was judged that Christ had miraculously satisfied her languishing holy desire." With this fact before him, Pope Pious IX. exhorted his hearers to take example by the saint's tender devotion for the Sacrament of the Eucharist.

IT is said that owing to the outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and Russia, great excitement prevail's amongst some of the frontier Mahomedan tribes. It is expected that "flags of rebellion and disturbance will be set up against Russia in those countries. The flags of Eshan Mansur are of black, green, and red colours and the Kirghizes kiss them and touch them with their eyes and weep."

IT is commonly reported that the Mir Akhor, who some time ago incurred the displeasure of the Ameer of Cabul, has at last paid in the fine demanded of him, viz. Rs. 30,000.

BETWEEN the 17th and 20th of May last, ten caravans, consisting of indigo, silken goods, madder, fruits, and other miscellaneous articles, valued at Rs. 3,835, passed through the Bolan Pass from Candahar and Shikarpore, in Sind. The total value of the caravans which have used the Pass from the 1st January to 20th May now amounts to Rs. 5,53,200, the custom dues realized being Rs. 13,808.

IT is said that the customs revenue of Cabul has fallen from 12 to 7 lakhs owing to the stoppage of trade to and from Central Asia. The Ameer has consequently imposed heavier taxes on merchandise than formerly.

WE learn from Alexandria that, according to information received there, peace has not been concluded between Egypt and Abyssinia. King John refuses to treat, because his envoy was imprisoned, and because he mistrusts the promises of the Khedive.

Vanity Fair says:—There is nothing like providing for emergencies. It has oozed out that the Secretary-for-War has restricted the number of bestowals of the "Honour of the Order of the Bath" this year in order to keep some vacancies in case of war!

THE British Staff officer on half pay whose letters from the seat of war to Captain von Wickede are regularly published in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, in a new communication, declares that the Turkish Pashas and Admirals on the Danube must have been asleep when the Russians crossed. The Staff officer, an avowed adversary of the Russian Government and policy, says that while no punishment could be too severe for the Turkish commanders, the Russians deserve the greatest praise for the judgment and circumspection with which their plans were laid and executed. He regards the defeat of the Turkish Armies, whose rank and file he considers the best soldiers in the world, as a mere question of time. He gives a terrible account of Russian cruelty in the conduct of the war.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* has the following remarks on the Russian plan of campaign:—"In his well-known work on the Russo-Turkish War of 1828, Field-Marshal von Moltke says that the passage of the Danube, being effected on the 7th of June, must be considered as too late for a Bulgarian summer campaign. This year's passage having been made even a fortnight later, Abdul Kerim's apparent plan of retarding the enemy's advance by a large number of fortified positions evidently is with a view to whiling away the time till the autumn, when active operations will become extremely difficult. Were this design to succeed, the Russians, on the approach of winter, might find themselves between the Danubian Quadrilateral and the Balkan redoubts. It is to avoid such an unpleasant result that an eleventh Corps is now being added to the Russian forces on both sides of the Danube. After the arrival of these troops the Russian Generals will probably deem themselves strong enough to mask Varna, Shumla, and Silistria, attack Rustchuck, which threatens the Sistova bridge, and send formidable columns against two or three Balkan passes. The issue of the campaign will then to a great extent depend upon the defence made by the Turks in the Balkans. If the Russians fail to make way, the Roumanians now watching Widdin are expected to enter Servia, carry the Servians along with them, and try to turn the Balkans by the western valleys. Possibly such a diversion on the left flank of the Turkish Army will occur soon after the advance of the Russian main force in the direction of the hills. But if the Russians are likely to fall back upon this effective movement as a last resource, the Turks too are fain to think they have a final stratagem at their disposal. After the failure of all the more recent torpedo attacks and the successful removal of torpedoes sunk near Matchin and Soukoum Kale, there seems to be a hope entertained at Constantinople that a new squadron may find it practicable to enter the Danube, go up the river as far as Nikopol, and cut off the enemy from his base. The execution of such a plan, however, must be very much impeded by the Russian batteries at Galatz, Matchin, Oltenitza, Giurgevo, and Simnitza."

THE Bulgarian Legion in the Russian Army has been appointed to act as military police at the disposal of Prince Tcherkasski, who has been appointed Russian Governor of Bulgaria, and who is to proceed to Tirnova as soon as possible. He is instructed to seize the landed property of the Mahomedan ecclesiastical establishments and of the Mahomedan landlords. The latter, for the most part Bulgarian renegades, are to be banished from the country. The like fate seems to be in store for these rich Bulgarians hitherto acting as tenants and administrators of the Mahomedan ecclesiastical property. Prince Tcherkasski's design for the reorganisation of Bulgaria includes the introduction of the Russian language in the Army and Civil Service, and the immediate transfer of all landed property to the Christians. The instalments of the indemnity paid to the Turkish landlords are to be distributed over a space of 50 years. The introduction of the Russian language involves the appointment of Russian Civil and Military officers, no Bulgarian being able to read a line of Russian unless he has studied the language or acquired it in Russia.

THE *Times'* correspondent with Ahmed Muktar's army writes:—"Information has reached me from a very high source that the Russians have offered a reward of 2,000 roubles for the head of any English officer. It seems scarcely credible, and I shall be glad to learn that this rumour is untrue; but I have had it from many sources. The position occupied by Sir Arnold Kemball is one of great importance, requiring much tact and discretion, a thorough knowledge of Oriental character, coupled with a keen appreciation of military difficulties. I doubt if there is another officer in Her Majesty's Army qualified to hold the post. A soldier by training and profession, yet a diplomatist from a 13 years' experience as Consul-General at Bagdad, Sir Arnold possesses all the qualifications for his present responsible appointment. He possesses a thorough knowledge of Persian, Arabic, and Turkish, and can converse or correspond with equal fluency in either of these languages. From his intimate knowledge of the customs of the people, learnt during a lengthened sojourn in Turkey, he is able to gain their confidence, and so to advise them in delicate and difficult matters, when a less experienced man would not be listened to and valued advice would be neglected. Not that General Kemball ever advises during the present crisis, for his functions are to watch and report to Government upon the affairs in Armenia, not to mix himself up with actual military operations. Sir Arnold earned his "jacket" for conduct in Afghanistan nearly 40 years ago, and had the 'Bath' conferred upon him for gallantry in Persia, and yet he is well content to sleep on the hill side, wrapped in a Turkish officer's coat, to share the greasy and unnutritious food found in Turkish camps, to stand by the side of Turkish troops under a fire that our younger soldiers of Abyssinia and Ashantee do not dream of, and for what cause? Not for the honour and glory that would naturally fall to the lot of a Major-General of Artillery standing with British troops exposed to the same dangers and privations, but merely because he has been selected by the Foreign Office to represent Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople with the Turkish Army in Asia Minor. It needs the constitution of a strong man to stand a ride of 259 miles in 5 consecutive days, with changes of temperature from snow-clad hills 9,000ft. above sea level to the dry and dusty plains of the Passin River. It needs a man with manly vigour to ride all day and write all night; in short one possessing something more than his country's reputation at heart to travel about, occupying the position Sir Arnold Kemball does occupy here, unattended by an Aide-de-Camp, often accompanied only by a single Mahomedan horse keeper, trusting to luck for his food and to the cold hill-side for his bed. By all this, by his simple unaffected manner, his unostentatious style of living, his warm sympathy for the Turkish soldiers, his severe condemnation of the conduct of many of their officials, his indomitable energy and perseverance, his cheery spirits, and his gallant bearing on the field of battle, Sir Arnold has knitted to himself all with whom he has been thrown into contact, and while upholding in a pre-eminent degree the character of the British soldier, has never in the slightest degree given the Turkish officers reason to believe that his mission was to help them, or in any way to compromise the neutral position of our Government."

THE *al Jawaib* of Constantinople says that the following speech was made at the Circassian contingent of Mohammed Ghazi Pasha, son of Schamyl, on his arrival at Trebizond:—

Praise and glory are due to the Creator of the heavens and earth, and blessing rests upon our Lord Muhammad, who stirred up the Faithful to contend against their enemies; also upon his family and companions who risked their lives for the maintenance of the faith! You are doubtless aware that the Russians entered into a treaty with us being added to the Russian forces on both sides of the Danube. After the arrival of these troops the Russian Generals will probably deem themselves strong enough to mask Varna, Shumla, and Silistria, attack Rustchuck, which threatens the Sistova bridge, and send formidable columns against two or three Balkan passes. The issue of the campaign will then to a great extent depend upon the defence made by the Turks in the Balkans. If the Russians fail to make way, the Roumanians now watching Widdin are expected to enter Servia, carry the Servians along with them, and try to turn the Balkans by the western valleys. Possibly such a diversion on the left flank of the Turkish Army will occur soon after the advance of the Russian main force in the direction of the hills. But if the Russians are likely to fall back upon this effective movement as a last resource, the Turks too are fain to think they have a final stratagem at their disposal. After the failure of all the more recent torpedo attacks and the successful removal of torpedoes sunk near Matchin and Soukoum Kale, there seems to be a hope entertained at Constantinople that a new squadron may find it practicable to enter the Danube, go up the river as far as Nikopol, and cut off the enemy from his base. The execution of such a plan, however, must be very much impeded by the Russian batteries at Galatz, Matchin, Oltenitza, Giurgevo, and Simnitza."

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BOMBAY.

A VAGRANT.—John Bray was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

PRAYER FOR RAIN.—On Saturday last the whole of the Jewish community assembled in the Sassoon Tabernacle, Poone, to invoke the Great Jehovah to bless us with a fall of rain.

A CORRESPONDENT writes—"The following note shows how the *most* is made of scientific appliances in India in the Year of Grace 1877: 'The Telegraph Office at Nassik opens daily at 10 o'clock a. m.'"

THE following is the list of additional passengers per Italian mail steamer Austria, Captain Bonelli, sailing this morning: For Genoa—Mr. W. Riddell, Mr. T. F. Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, and Mr. Massa. For Suez—Mr. Vincent Jean Marchesi.

NOTICE is given, that the fixed light at Manora Point, Kurrachee Harbour, will be discontinued on the 15th August, and on and after that date the new revolving light will be exhibited. The interval between the full bright flashes will be two minutes (visible all round the compass).

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Bucheebai, the widow of Canjee Meejee, appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Arjoon Bhanjee, whom she charges with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,000, alleged to have been entrusted to the accused in order to purchase a hoondee for that amount in complainant's favour payable at Cutch Mandvee on her arrival there, but which the accused appropriated to her own use.

THE RAJKOTE ARTS EXHIBITION.—His Highness Tukhut Singhjee, the young Thakore of Bhownuggur, accompanied by a large retinue, left Bhownuggur for Rajkote last week, to be present at the exhibition which will, it is said, be opened by H. E. the Governor on the 15th inst. Mr. Hurridass Veharidass, the sole administrator of the Wudwan State, leaves Wudwan for Rajkote on the 12th inst. to be also present at this Exhibition.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Succaram Bapoo. Deceased was employed as a labourer in the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Mill. On the previous day, while deceased was engaged in lowering a pipe in front of the boilers, steam and hot water suddenly escaped from one of the feed pipes and deceased was seriously scalded. He was at once removed to the said hospital, where he expired from its effects yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Tricumdass Lowjee, a merchant, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Dowjee Poonja, charging him with cheating in respect of six *jokhmi* hoondies which complainant had purchased of accused for a sum of Rs. 1,782. The hoondies were drawn against twelve bales of piece goods said to have been shipped per steam ship Akola from Bombay to Kurrachee, to be payable to "Sha"—that is, any solvent person, in Kurrachee, eight days after the arrival of that vessel. Upon enquiry made by complainant he discovered that no such bales had been shipped on board that vessel, but that they had been mortgaged to Nanjee Hurrypursad, and subsequently sold. The accused is also charged in respect of other similar hoondies purchased from accused in respect of goods that were said to arrive at Kurrachee by two steamers called the Oconada and Vingorla which was also proved to be false.

MDLLE. OLGA DUBOIN.—This lady has arrived in Poona, and given her first concert, regarding which the *Deccan Herald* says—"The talented pianiste received an enthusiastic greeting from the large and fashionable audience that completely filled the Council Hall—among whom were conspicuously noticed, H. E. Sir Richard Temple, Miss Temple, Sir Charles Staveley, Lady Staveley, Bishop Myine and several other members of the *bon ton* of Poona. Mdlle. Duboin's solo pieces, which comprised various selections from the classical and brilliant schools of music, were given with that grandeur of style and fine rhythmical phrasing which are the special characteristics of a great *artiste*; and that she created a very favourable impression was evident, for the audience were delighted, and showed in the most unmistakable by their warm and frequent applause. Her wonedrful dexterity in the *bravura* school was displyed with great success in the manner in which she played the Russian airs and dances, and other pieces, in which she proved herself a worthy pupil of the first musical academy of Europe. The charm of the music so powerfully wielded by Mdlle. Duboin, in her expressive playing, afforded us even greater pleasure than the admiration which her vigorous manipulations of the most brilliant movements had won from us, though we must add that the masterly delivery of her left-handed passages (which is considered the *ne plus ultra* of pianoforte execution) was, indeed, wonderful. Mdlle. Duboin's exceptional skill was also manifested in the trio for piano, violin, and violoncello. Dr. Closs's tone and execution on the last instrument were effectively displayed; while Mr. Zimmer delivered the violin passage in the *Andante* with a pure and graceful expression.

THE CASE OF THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.

At the High Court yesterday, the hearing of the case of Mahomed Esmail *vs.* Meer Goolam Baba Khan (son-in-law of the late Nawab of Surat) was resumed before Sir Charles Sargent. Mr. Starling and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, were counsel for the plaintiff; and the Advocate General, Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for the defendant. The London Bank was made a co-defendant, when the suit was filed, but the Bank was dismissed at the hearing by order of the Court.

Mr. Budroodin, for the defendant, repeated the application for further security for costs which the Advocate General made on Monday. The sum of Rs. 2,000 deposited by the plaintiff has already been absorbed, while the defendant's costs would amount to at least Rs. 4,000, and therefore it was necessary that a further deposit of Rs. 2,000 more should be made. The application was made on affidavit.

Mr. Starling, for the plaintiff, objected on the ground that the Court had no power to make the order applied for at this stage.

His Lordship said he might stay proceedings until further security for costs was given. No doubt it was advisable that the security should be asked for before the suit commenced, but in this case it was no fault of the defendant, because the plaintiff obtained a commission to England. But the hearing having been allowed to go on after the commission, and the application not having been made on the 17th ult. when the hearing after the commission came on, his Lordship required an additional affidavit to be made before he disposed of the application.

Evidence was then called for the defendant.

Meer Goolam Baba, the defendant in the suit, said—In 1864, I knew a Bank called the London and Bombay Bank, and a man named McEwen. Syed Wuzeer introduced McEwen to me at Surat. Wuzeer was not in my employ. I received this letter, dated 29th August 1864, when McEwen came to me at Surat. I did not know him before. He said he was going to start a Bank and asked me to become a director. I said I would go to Bombay, make enquiries, and let him know by letter. I afterwards sent an answer in writing in terms of a draft letter he gave me. This (produced) is the draft that he gave me. I got a fair copy of it made and sent it to McEwen on the 30th August 1864. On coming to Bombay on the 13th September 1864, I became aware that my name had been used as a director of the Bank. I had given McEwen no authority to use my name as a director, and asked him when I saw him in Bombay why he had used my name without my consent. He said he wanted a good respectable person as a director, and had therefore used my name. He said it was a very profitable concern, and I consented to become a director. At his request, I signed an application for 2,000 shares. Allarakia Peerbhoy was present at Surat at the interview McEwen had with me, but I did not know he had any connection with the Bank. He had told me he was a Bombay merchant. I never got any allotment papers. I made inquiries in Bombay as to the character of the Bank of McEwen, and Allarakia. I delivered to my friend Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee a prospectus of the Bank which I had received. He advised me not to mix myself up with the Bank, which was not a good concern, and because the persons connected with it were bad characters. I told McEwen afterwards I did not want his shares and did not want to become a director. McEwen said I should be the loser by it. Mr. Cumroodin, my solicitor, advised me to send a letter to McEwen, and at my request, he prepared a draft for me. (The draft is produced.) I can recognise it.

The Judge (to Mr. Badroodin)—It is no use putting witness the question. I'll sooner rely upon Mr. Cumroodin's statement that he prepared the draft. I suppose you are going to call him.

Mr. Budroodin—But my Lord, the witness can recognise the letter, and I ask your Lordship to let it go on the notes.

The Judge—He cannot recognise the letter since he knows nothing of English.

Mr. Budroodin—But he signs his name in English, and the letter has remained in his possession ever since.

The Judge said he would more readily rely upon Mr. Cumroodin's statement when he came into the witness b ox, that he prepared the draft.

Mr Budroodin—But the witness cannot only sign his name in English, but he can read English.

The Judge—Let the witness read it.

Witness—I cannot read it.

The Judge (to Mr. Budroodin)—I warn you not to make such assertions to me in future. It shakes the Court's confidence in counsel. When a counsel makes a statement, the Court thoroughly relies upon it. But such an assertion as you made shakes all confidence.

Mr. Budroodin—I submit I have done nothing to shake it.

The Judge—You have done it very completely.

Witness continued—I sent a fair copy of the letter to McEwen by my jemadar, who is now dead. McEwen's statement that I applied for 2,000 more shares is untrue. The fact is I never got a single share of the Bank. McEwen came and requested me to withdraw the letter, saying he would dismiss the bad characters who were connected with the Bank. I said he might do as he pleased; but that I did not wish to stop on the board. I have examined my books but I don't find any entry of the payment of a call for this Bank's shares, nor of the payment of Rs. 14,000. I never acted as a director of the Bank. I never signed a scrap of paper as a director of the Bank. I never issued allotments of shares; never attended any meeting of directors; never signed their attendance book. I did not attend directors' meeting on 3rd October 1864, as McEwen says in his evidence.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Starling at great length. He said among other things—I only heard a year or a year and a half ago that Mr. McEwen had made a report. (Is shown a report published in the *Bombay Gazette* of 24th November 1864.) I never saw this report or never heard that McEwen had said in it that I, as a director, agreed with all he (McEwen) had done. I have no distinct recollection. Syed Wuzeer told me many years ago that my name as a director was struck off. I never advertised in any newspaper that I was not a director of the London Bank.

Mr. CumroodinTyabjee, a solicitor of the High Court, knew the defendant who was a friend since 1859. (Is shown a draft letter.) That draft was in witness' handwriting. It was written on the third day after defendant's arrival in Bombay from Surat in September 1864. Witness looked through a prospectus and other papers belonging to the London Bank which defendant had brought him, and formed a very bad opinion of it. He advised defendant very strongly not to have anything to do with the Bank. He gave defendant his reasons for coming to that opinion. He knew Allarakia Peerbhoy, one of the directors of the Bank, as a swindler; and he told defendant so. Defendant said he would withdraw his name from the concern. The same day defendant saw witness at his office and said he had seen McEwen and told him he would have nothing to do with the Bank. The same day witness prepared the draft, which was copied at his office, of the letter addressed to McEwen, and it was given to defendant. Witness saw defendant very often after that. They were on very intimate terms, and if defendant had taken a large number of shares, he would have mentioned it to him. Witness had ever since been under the impression that defendant had washed his hands of the Bank. The letter to McEwen was to be signed by defendant in his own name.

The defendant's case closed here.

Mr. Starling then replied upon the defendant's case. In reference to the visit paid to Surat by Mr. Stead,

The Judge said it was very difficult to hold the balance of evidence relating to occurrences which took place thirteen years ago, and which made the Court look with suspicion upon statements which were not most distinctly proved. The way also in which the case had been got up made the Court inclined to receive particular statements with very great caution. In this country, if a liquidator like Mr. Stead ran about the country to get up a case of this sort, he had very great chance of succeeding. It was a very dangerous thing to go about a search for proofs of this sort.

Mr. Starling said it was done by order of the Court of Chancery. They go very closely into things of that sort.

The Judge said the Court of Chancery knew nothing except from reports made by the liquidator.

Mr. Starling had not finished his reply when the Court adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday).

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

FUND FOR DISTRESSED CHRISTIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—Information is asked anent "Claude Martin Fund for distressed Christians." I have made enquiries regarding this fund, and can get no clue to assure me of its continued existence; but from the following inscription, taken from a mural tablet in St. John's Church, Calcutta, the fund could not have died away:—

"The sum of
Fifty thousand sicca Rupees
Is a gift granted by
Major-General Claude Martin
To the use of Calcutta.
The interest of which
Is to be daily distributed
In perpetuity."

It cannot, therefore, have faded into a thing of the past.

F. JOHANNES, SR.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—You deprecate Dr. Rolleston's proposal of offering Indian Civil Service appointments to Oxford 1st and 2nd class men. I quite agree with you. Dr. Rolleston is wrong; the 1st and 2nd class Oxford swine would not accept the Indian Civil Service pearls—at least in my time, hardly a single 1st class man, and but very few 2nd class men, would think of becoming Civil Service clerks in India. If they were to accept Civil Service clerkships,

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

(Times' Correspondents.)

VIENNA, JULY 10.

ACCORDING to advices from Constantinople, it would seem that the reappearance of the English fleet in Besika Bay has not been there received with so much satisfaction as might have been expected. In spite of all that was said—diplomatically and in Parliament—to dispel the notion that England would come to the assistance of Turkey, there still seems to have remained a sort of indistinct hope that, after all, that country would in the end be forced in her own interest to come to the rescue. When, therefore, the news arrived that the English fleet had received orders to return to Besika, this was at once interpreted as a first step in that direction, and as the order was issued just when the Russians began to cross the Danube, the two things were connected, and the despatch of the British fleet was regarded as a demonstration against Russia. The explanation, however, tendered by Mr. Layard in Constantinople has not only dispelled this notion, but almost produced an impression that the measure, far from having the friendly character attributed to it, had, if not a hostile, at least an unfriendly meaning, prompted, as it seemed, by the supposition that in consequence of reverses in the field there might be a popular reaction at Constantinople, making it necessary to protect British subjects and the Christian population of the Turkish capital in general. Such a supposition, however, seems to have somewhat offended the susceptibilities of the Turks, who saw in it a sort of reminder of the events of Salonica, and an adherence by England to the ideas prevailing last year, when the Berlin Memorandum was drawn up. Nor has Safvet Pasha, at the time, hesitated to inform Mr. Layard of the impression produced, assuring him at the same time that the Porte itself was quite in a position to protect the Christians.

Nor does the measure seem to have created much satisfaction with the Russian Government either, which, in spite of the explanations given, can hardly help viewing the act as a sign of suspicion. All this is natural enough. Turkey and Russia both look at the measure from their own point of view, forgetful altogether, apparently, that there is a third standpoint from which the British Government has primarily to view the course of events—namely, that of "British interests."

BERLIN, JULY 10.

The despatch of the British fleet to Besika Bay excites the ire of the Russian Press. The St. Petersburg *Novoyé Vremya* deems it impossible to imagine anything more inconsistent and naïve than the explanations vouchsafed by the British Cabinet on this serious occasion; but—the Pasha's organ goes on sarcastically to say—Redif Pasha having sunk torpedoes in the Dardanelles, despite the objections raised by Mr. Layard, the British vessels may yet find it too dangerous to penetrate to Constantinople. Similar opinions are expressed by other St. Petersburg and Moscow journals.

The *Golos* declares that the naïve explanations given by British Ministers respecting the whereabouts of their Mediterranean Squadron are a matter of utter indifference to Russia. Her military and political action will not be influenced in any way by whatever the British Government may be pleased to undertake. The only consequence of the distrust shown after all the solemn promises given by the Russian Sovereign and Cabinet will be this—henceforth the wishes of the British Cabinet will be slighted by Russia.

BERLIN, JULY 10.

The *Moscow Gazette*, discussing the sudden retreat of the Russians in Armenia, supposes that the reinforcements received by Mukhtar Pasha and his brother Generals who wrought this result are not Turks, but subjects of the Empress of India. The like insinuation has been uttered before in Continental circles.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* declares that the Bosphorus is the door of the Russian house, and, therefore, cannot and must not be possessed by any one but the occupant of that house. If, the *Ruski Mir* proceeds, Russia has nevertheless consented to allow neighbours to take part in deciding the future of Constantinople and the adjoining sea, it is only fair that England should be asked to do the like and declare her intentions as to the important Straits closed by her ironclads.

The Wellesley affair continues to be diligently discussed by the Russian and Slavonic Press. The St. Petersburg Correspondent of the Prague *Politik*, a Czech paper, adverting to the case, says that the person suspected was Dr. Carrick, a gentleman attached to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg and connected with Colonel Wellesley. Dr. Carrick, according to the Correspondent, is a contributor to *The Times* and the Edinburgh *Scotsman*, and was suspected of sending cipher telegrams to foreign parts containing particulars about Russian military movements, which telegrams regularly reached the Turks. The Correspondent says that the Doctor, who seems to consider himself inviolate, has a fair chance of being shot as a spy as soon as the offence can be brought home to him. The Correspondent also relates that 20 Russian staff officers have challenged Colonel Wellesley who may soon find the Russian Head-quarters too hot for him. I may add that the story of these numerous challenges was circulated and universally believed a few days ago at St. Petersburg.

PARIS, JULY 10.

A telegram to the Russian Agency from St. Petersburg says:—

"The presence of the English fleet at Besika—a fact the significance of which has been already singularly attenuated by the Ministerial declarations—will in no way hamper the prosecution of military operations."

THE ANTONELLI WILL CASE.

THE *Times* Correspondent at Rome writes under date July 9:—

"In the claim put forward by the Countess Lambertini, to have confirmed her alleged right to call herself the daughter of Giacomo Cardinal Antonelli, and to enter into the possession of the whole or part of his property, as may be decided, we have nothing more than the well-known scandal—or two of them—regarding the late Cardinal Secretary of State put into positive form. These scandals have been heard by all who, during the last 15 years and more, have entered Roman society. They have been given by Teste in his sketch of the Cardinal, accompanied by the exact initials of the persons concerned, and they have also been published in other foreign works of the same generation, that their very improbability has been taken as proof that the whole story was false. What amount of fact or fiction the statements made by the Countess Lambertini, with consent of her husband, are believed to contain, it would be premature to consider. The case is before the proper legal authorities to examine and decide, and as the plaintiff's lawyers have laid her case before them, in the usual form of a printed document, containing 53 different questions to be put to the various witnesses they call by name, I shall epitomise it without remark. In like manner I shall place before you the objections opposed by the defendants—the Counts Gregorio Angelo, and Luigi Antonelli, the Countess Rosalia Sanguigni, *nee* Antonelli, and the Countess Innocentina Borgnana, *nee* Bortezzoli, when they are presented.

"The plaintiff affirms that instead of being the child, as reputed, of a certain Antonietta Marconi, the wife of Angelo Marconi, she is the daughter of Cardinal Antonelli by a young foreign unmarried lady of position, and the first interrogations are to establish who Antonietta Marconi was and what her life had been. That she was born at Rimini in 1811, and when 15 years of age married Angelo Marconi, aged 40. That after a few months, disagreements arose between her and her husband, whom she left and never saw again. That, after travelling for some years in various parts of Europe, and having given birth to an illegitimate son at Tunis in 1847, she came in 1850 to Rome, sought an audience of Cardinal Antonelli on the subject of some money due to her from the public funds, and an intimacy sprang up between them through which she obtained means to open an optician's shop in the Corso. Then follow interrogations to prove that after 1854, being then 43 years old, she could not, for reasons to be proved, have given birth to a child, but that in 1855 she, by agreement with Cardinal Antonelli, simulated approaching maternity by means of graduated horsehair cushions, in order to conceal the accouchement of a young foreign lady whose child was taken to her and brought up as her own.

"The midwife, Anna Gervase, with others to corroborate her testimony, is to be called to prove that early in 1855 Dr. Raffaele Zucchini asked her to receive into her house a *nobile signorina straniera*, that the birth of the child of which she was *encinta* might be concealed, and steps taken to give it a legitimate position; that at first she declined, but on being told that the father was Cardinal Antonelli, she, fearing the evil consequences of a refusal, accepted the office, and promised profound secrecy. That the Doctor, in revealing to her that his instructions came direct from Cardinal, told her that part of them was to endeavour to induce Antonietta Marconi to simulate pregnancy, in order to provide for the child, and instructed her to see her on the subject.

"I must now, for the sake of brevity, for the details are many, condense the remainder of these questions into the form of a narrative, the truth of which, however, it must be understood, has to be tested in the Judge's Chambers.

"The midwife went to Antonietta, but the still handsome virago burst into a fury of jealousy and refused. The Cardinal had to interfere himself, use threats, and finally purchase her consent by the payment of the first instalment of a price which was a constant drain upon his purse, and a cause of sickness to his heart, to the day of his death. Antonietta having consented, she removed from her apartments in the Palazetto Poli, which was too much exposed to another at No. 3, Via delle Vete, with windows looking upon the Via del Gambaro, then an unfrequented street, and having a high blank convent wall on the opposite side. At the same time the *signorina* went secretly to the maid-wife's house, where a suite of rooms had been handsomely furnished, and there the Cardinal with the greatest caution visited her to ascertain for himself if everything had been properly prepared for her, insisting even on tasting her food. The midwife, Anna Gervase, is stated to be prepared to depose to conversations which passed between the *signorina* and the Cardinal; the tears she shed for fear of dying during her confinement, the kisses with which he consoled her, and the terror she manifested lest her connexion with the Cardinal should be discovered. 'It would drive her crazy.' That to the Cardinal and the doctor she spoke in French, but to her *dame de campagnie* she spoke a language the midwife did not understand, but which she believed to be English. On the night of the 20th of October, 1855, the hour approached; notice was given to Antonietta; everything necessary to make it appear that she had given birth to a child was conveyed secretly into her house, and here the interrogations seek minute particulars which would make my letter unfit for publication. On the 21st the girl was born and late at night Anna Gervase carried it Antonietta's, who, apprised by a signal, came down herself and received it. The midwife is expected to swear that the plaintiff, the wife of Count Lambertini, was that child. Five days later she was taken by the midwife to the neighbouring church of Santa Maria in Via, and by the express order of the Cardinal then a minor at Loreta Domenica Vittoria, those of his father, mother and sister, were given to her. While the child was an infant, the plaintiff's lawyers state in these interrogations that they can prove that the Cardinal went to Antonietta's house to see it, caressed it with great tenderness, and bid the wet nurse, Pontesilla, to be diligent in the care of his child. When she was a year old she was taken seriously ill, and the Cardinal, directly he heard of it, went to see her, and, in accordance with his orders, a silver medal was always hung round her neck, on one side of which the Cardinal's arms, with the symbol of the Syren, were engraved, together with the inscription 'Jacopo Antonellio. S. R. E. D. C. A. Pubi Negot. Pii. IX. P.M.' Whenever the Cardinal found her without it he was very angry. Later he had a gold medallion made for her, also to wear suspended from her neck, bearing on one side a bust of himself in his Cardinal's robes, and on the other a portrait of his daughter working at a small embroidery frame. Concealed beneath his vestments he always carried a small violet silk bag containing her miniature.

"The evidence offered regarding her history from childhood until she was married, the provision made for her at that time by the Cardinal to the moment when the Cardinal's confessor, the Padre Marco Rossi, of the Society of Jesus, was to have taken his last dispositions regarding her at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 6th of November, but was prevented by the Cardinal's death at 7, I must relate in another letter."

THE ETON AND HARROW CRICKET MATCH.

LORD'S GROUND, June 13, Twelve o'clock.—This great annual match commenced at eleven o'clock to-day, the weather being fine and warm, though hazy. The attendance at the commencement was not large though the seats in the reserved portions of the ground, the Pavilion enclosure, grand stand, and temporary stand, were all pre-engaged.

The following is a correct list of the respective sides:—

HARROW.—A. B. Giles, W. H. Patinson, Lord E. Hamilton, F. C. G. Rowe, H. E. Meek (captain), F. J. T. Henery, J. H. Stirling, H. T. De Paravicini, C. J. E. Jarvis, T. G. H. Moncrieffe, and E. M. Lawson.

ETON.—J. E. K. Studd, G. B. Studd, H. Whitfield (captain), the Hon. Ivo Bligh, H. C. Goodhart, G. H. Portal, C. T. Studd, A. B. Ridley, C. M. Smith, A. G. Chitty, and A. W. Matthews.

Of these Witfield, Bligh, Portal, Smith, Goodhart, and J. E. K. Studd played last year for Eton, and Meek, Giles, and C. J. E. Jarvis for Harrow.

The toss was won by Harrow, who were first represented by Giles, and Patinson, the bowling being opened by Smith (slow right-hand) from the Pavilion wicket. His first over was a maiden. Portal bowled from the reverse, and his third ball Pattinson got through the slips for 4. Giles obtained a leash of 2's, and Pattinson three singles from the next eight overs, but in Portal's sixth over Giles was clean bowled, the first wicket thus falling for 15 runs. Lord E. Hamilton was next in, but lost Patinson by a good catch at the wicket. Hereupon Rowe came forward, and runs were steadily obtained till 41 were recorded. Matthews (left-hand medium) was substituted for Smith, but, not proving successful, he was removed after bowling two overs for half-a-dozen runs. Lord E. Hamilton was caught and bowled for 17, when the score stood at 53. Meek, the Harrow captain, came in.

1-15 p.m.—The Harrow captain lost no time in getting to work, three fours and a two resulting from the first four balls he received. He had a narrow escape from being taken by the longstop, and the total had reached four score at a quarter past twelve, and so effectively did Meek hit that three figures were posted before half-past twelve. Another change of bowling (Ridley for Portal) produced the desired effect, the new bowler dismissing Rowe in his first over. Henery followed in, and the score advanced rapidly, 130 being posted at a quarter to one. Another change of bowling (Portal for Smith) was made, and in the following over of Ridley's Meek's leg stump was bowled out of the ground. His 58 was a very fine innings pluckily hit. The total was now 131 for five wickets. Stirling succeeded, but quickly lost his partner, who was succeeded by Paravicini, and as our despatch is leaving 150 is being telegraphed. The eighth wicket (Stirling's) has this instant fallen.

Two o'clock.—The innings suddenly collapsed directly after my last message left for 157. After the innings the ground was thickly studded with promenaders, a very large proportion of the company being ladies. At the first sound of the bell the ring reformed, and in a quarter of an hour Eton commenced their innings with two of the brothers Studd (J. and G.), Harrow bowling being entrusted to Lawson and Pattinson, the former from the Pavilion wicket. So good was the and so smart their fielding that no run was obtained until the nineteenth ball when J. Studd cut Lawson for 2. In Pattinson's corresponding over the younger Studd made a couple of 4's (undrive and leg), and in little more than a quarter of an hour 20 were telegraphed. At luncheon call the total was 32 and no wicket down.

Four o'clock.—At 2-40 play was resumed, and there could not have been fewer than 8,000 spectators surrounding the ground, the enclosures and stands being quite full. Lawson and Henery were Harrow bowlers, and G. Studd scored a 2 and a 4 from the former. An easy chance at cover-point was missed by Giles, after repeated attempts to secure the ball. J. Studd did not stay long, as Meek, who replaced Lawson at 51, bowled him. Whitfield was the next executant, but immediately lost Studd, jun., who was cleverly run out for a capital contribution of 32, hit in a most determined manner. The vacancy was filled by Bligh, who, however, had but a short turn, for after making 6 Henery found his way to his wicket—making the third for 58. Harrow now seemed to have it all their own way, and shouted vociferously when Portal, the new-comer, was well taken at slip before another run was added to the total. C. Studd then went in with the Eton captain. The Harrow fielding was so smart as to elicit frequent applause, the score consequently advanced very tardily, and at 68 a change was made, Meek transferring the ball to Lawson. Henry bowled half a dozen maiden overs consecutively, and it was ten minutes to four when 80 were posted.

4-45 p. m.—A wicket fell almost immediately after my last despatch left, C. Studd being very well caught at forward short-leg, a moiety of the Eton wickets being disposed of for 85, whereas Harrow had secured 121 at a similar cost; the good bowling of Henery, the excellent wicket-keeping of Rowe, and the admirable fielding of Harrow generally in no small degree contributed to this state of things. Chitty was caught at slip when the score stood at 98, and Ridley replaced him. At twenty minutes past four the 100 had been completed. Ridley played a ball to the off and started to run, but, as Whitfield did not leave his wicket, he was run out when the score was at 109. The vacancy was filled by Smith, who drove Lawson down to the Tennis-court for 4, bringing up 120. Meek remained at the Pavilion wicket when the score stood at 125. The Eton captain continued to bat in excellent form, and when this message left the total was 136 for eight wickets—thus far an excellent match. The weather continues delightful, and there are not fewer than 12,000 spectators present.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JULY 9.

Mr. Birley said there was a great principle involved in the motion he was about to propose to the House. For the last thirty years free trade had been accepted as the basis of our commercial legislation. Though there might be some who doubted it, most of our writers considered it almost as well established as a mathematical axiom. We lectured foreign nations for not adopting it, and we remonstrated with our colonies where the legislators had protectionist proclivities; but when we came to apply that to India the cry was raised that we ought to legislate for the interests of India. In that proposition he most heartily concurred; but he conceived it would be difficult for those who took the protectionist view to prove that this was for the true interests of India. Was it for the interest of India that artificial obstacles should be placed in the stream of traffic along the Suez Canal? Was it for the interests of India that her populations should have to pay taxes on their articles of clothing? He remembered at the time of the negotiations of the Commercial Treaty with France, one of the most powerful arguments was that they were doing an injury to their own manufactures, when they taxed the materials for their manufactures. Was it for the interests of Bombay that they should have to pay an import duty on the cotton which they imported from America or Egypt? He maintained that they ought to set a good example in this question of free trade, and not to have one policy in England and another policy in India, in order to justify foreign countries in the maintenance of protective duties. There was no real antagonism between England and India. Lancashire was the best customer that India had, and if Lancashire suffered India suffered in some degree also. Many persons might say that the theory of free trade was right, but that there was a very strong argument in favour of protection in India, because it could not possibly be spared. It was said that India produced the coarse and that Lancashire produced the finer qualities, and that India had the pre-eminence in one and Lancashire in the other, and that the difference was too trifling to be accounted for. The real fact was that Lancashire generally exported a very considerable quantity of coarse manufactured goods 20 or 30 years ago, but these exports had been very much diminished in consequence, as they alleged, of protection. Others said that the Indian cotton had a considerable advantage over English manufactures, and that the protective duties turned the scale against the English. He would not rely entirely upon the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, or the statistics collected by the India Office, or by the remonstrances of the English manufacturers made from time to time by the merchants at Bombay; but he would quote a few lines from a work on the "Moral and Material Progress of India," written with considerable care. It said that the local cotton mills had almost annihilated the English low class goods. The whole of this supply of goods being supplied from Indian mills must depress the employment of no such revenue. The duty on imported piece goods fosters the home manufacture. It was said that the duty of five per cent must be trifling, but he controverted that, for the fact was that five per cent. was a very considerable enhancement of the price. If they ordered a piece of shirting it would be taken on half the cost in cotton and a quarter in the wages of labour, and a quarter more in the other expenses. In the first two items the Indian mills had one great advantage in having near access to the raw material. They had also a very great saving in the wages of labour, which were much lower, and the workmen worked much longer hours. In fact, they worked not only more hours, but more days in the year. Then it was supposed that the mills were small compared with the mills in Lancashire, and therefore they would not have much effect. He believed the number of spindles working in Lancashire was four or five times as many as those working in India. But competition was bringing to India a much larger proportion, and within the last few years the improvements in machinery made it much more easy to transport it to India. Another argument used was, that though they had almost superseded English-made goods of the coarser kind, yet the English manufacturers would well maintain their pre-eminence by reason of the finer qualities. But he would quote from the Manchester and Bombay Spinning Company's prospectus, which stated that arrangements were being made for making the finer qualities. After that statement no one could doubt that India could make the finer quality of yarn, and that she could succeed in superseding the Lancashire yarn, and that as she had already taken a large part, she would take a half or a third more. He thought he had shown that there were very good grounds for the views which he was urging on behalf of the cotton manufacturers of this country. The export and import tables did not give the measure of the trade of India. That gave a small idea of its importance, of the various agencies, and the carrying trades and the ramifications of various kinds, which almost equalled in magnitude the direct traffic itself. But many articles which were useful in trade came to this country, and it had also a trade susceptible of immense development. If we lost the trade in India we should lose the most important branch of our commerce. Now he came to the question of the greatest importance—viz., the financial question. His conviction was that it was not necessary either to imperil the financial position of India, or to levy oppressive taxes. He was not competent to speak with authority on these matters though he had the honour of sitting for three or four years upon the Indian finance committee in the House, and the conviction he came to was that much was required to be done to adjust the principles of taxation in India. Sir J. Strachey and the noble lord the member for Middlesex (Lord Geo. Hamilton) had both addressed themselves resolutely to that question. He would take such an instance as the salt duties. Although the tax was to be regretted, yet it appeared that more money was spent in obtaining and distributing the tax than the tax came to itself. Then, again, there was the internal sugar duties which certainly ought to be got rid of—(hear, hear), and he believed that the Secretary of State for India was applying himself to get rid of them. For himself he looked to the increased means of transit for the prosperity of India. He believed that this would enable them to keep down the periodical famines in India. Then there was the depreciation of silver. There was great hope that the United States were likely to adopt the double currency, and that difficulty might disappear. And then again one of the great troubles was the extraordinary works. The merchant would like to get his goods everywhere, but the rulers must see that there was a hope of return to cover the cost. They ought not to be undertaken unless they were shown to be of pressing necessity, or to be certain in due time to return interest. He was fully convinced that much remained to be done to simplify the finances of India, and that it was not at all necessary to take a gloomy view of Indian finance. Sir J. Strachey showed that the ordinary revenue was improving, and had increased in the last five or six years by five or six millions. The ordinary sources of revenue and the ordinary expenditure of India were increasing. Many persons would say that the expenditure of India might still further be diminished, but he would not give a pronounced opinion upon that. With regard to the amendment, which had been put on the paper, the first was that of the hon. member for Kircardineshire (Sir G. Balfour), who seemed to imply that England ought, out of the Consolidated Fund, to apply £3,000,000 per annum to enable the Indian Government to abolish the duties on sea-borne goods, and that the House should abolish the duties on the productions of India. But this was not the time to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer for such a sacrifice. Then there was the amendment of the hon. member for Kirkcaldy (Sir G. Campbell), the effect of which was that a source of irritation between the two countries should be allowed to remain. The amendment of the member for Hackney (Mr. Fawcett) was intended to get rid of the question altogether, but he (Mr. Birley) imagined the House would not so deal with the matter. They had a right to ask for a definite vote on the question, and he had no doubt the House would give it. The amendment of the noble lord, the Under Secretary for India, was the most reasonable of the whole, but it was to be regarded with suspicion, as it afforded an opening for procrastination. Of course no one expected that the cotton duties could be abolished immediately, but it was to be hoped that the preliminary work of abolition was to be set about at once. Having thanked the House for the patience with which it had listened to him, the hon. gentleman concluded by moving,

That in the opinion of this House the duties now levied upon cotton manufactures now imported into India being protective in their nature are contrary to sound commercial policy, and ought to be repealed without delay.

Mr. Jacob Bright, in seconding the motion, said the question had been so much discussed both inside and outside of that House that those interested in the abolition of the duties were perfectly aware that they had many and powerful opponents. They were assailed in various ways. Some men denied that there was any importance attaching to the matter, and said that the supporters of this motion were the victims of a delusion. If so, the delusion was one of a very unusual character, for it was adopted not only by ignorant members of the community, but by men in every rank of life and of every degree of information, from Secretaries of State down to the humblest artisan. (Hear, hear.) There were others who admitted the importance of the question, but who told the abolitionists that they were pursuing a selfish object without regard to the interests of India. (Hear, hear.) Hon. members cheered that statement, but the men of the northern counties who were interested in the question said they only asked for justice. (Cheers.) They asked for a fair field and no favour. They were willing to bear with competition, not only with Indian manufactures, but with those of every other country, provided they were put on equal terms; and they asserted that the duties were injurious and dangerous to England and India alike. He would ask, was there any hon. member who would deny that these duties were injurious to England, or that they limited the work of the labouring man and affected his wages? (Hear, hear.) They would not be raised except in the most wasteful way, because they imposed a double tax—a tax in favour of the exchequer and another tax of a protective class. (Hear, hear.) If he represented in that House not a Lancashire constituency, but an Indian constituency, he should be quite as much opposed to these duties as he was at the present moment, and he should oppose them mainly on the ground that they went to create a protective class in India, a class essentially selfish, and whose interests were always opposed to those of the rest of the community. (Hear, hear.) They had only to continue this protection long enough in order to make this class powerful, and they knew from experience that such a class often became so powerful that the Government itself was unable to prevail against it. (Hear, hear.) How far protection had already proceeded in India might be shown by a remark made by Lord Lawrence in the House of Lords last year. He said that these duties were not objected to by the people of India, but that on the other hand they would prefer that they should be quadrupled in the interests of their own manufactures. (Hear, hear.) It was said that the official class in India (the civil service there) were already investing their spare money in the protected mills. (Hear, hear.) This being so, it was evident that we might soon have a powerful class in India that would be most difficult to deal with. (Hear, hear.) But he would here say a word as to the importance of English interests. Of our total exports of these goods we sent one-fourth to India if sent, in fact, more to India than to the whole Continent of Europe. Was this a trade which was so secure that we could afford by deliberate legislation to assist in its decline? (Hear.) There were men outside that House like Mr. Jackson, of Blackburn, who had long studied the question, and who maintained that the advantages of India were so great that a time would come when she would to a large extent manufacture her own goods, leaving England with a losing trade. (Hear.) He found that in the five years ended in 1874 we exported 60 per cent. less goods to India than we did in the five years ended in 1856, that in the Bombay Presidency there were in 1871 only 11 factories, whilst in the year 1876 there were 41. In 1870 India imported from England machinery to the amount of £300,000, while in 1875 the value of the machinery so imported was £1,500,000. (Hear, hear.) This showed how abundantly the trade had extended in India, owing, in part, to the system of protection. But it would perhaps be said that though the export of coarse goods to India had very much declined, the exports of the finer fabrics had greatly increased. This was true. In shirting we had had a great increase of exports to India; but if the manufacturers in India had succeeded so well in the manufacture of the coarser fabrics we had been accustomed to send them, they would naturally begin to manufacture the finer fabrics, and in all probability with the same success. (Hear, hear.) Well, if this went on long enough we should find that there would in time be the same falling-off in the finer as there had been in the coarser fabrics. He asked the House to remember how cheap labour was in India. In that country there was no interference with the hours of labour. They might work seven days a week if they liked, and for as many hours a day as they chose. (Hear, hear.) Besides, India grew her own cotton, while in our case it had to come 5,000 miles in the first instance, then to go back that distance, in order to get into the Indian markets. Again, India imported her machinery free of duty. She had iron and coal of her own, and although it might be that the development of these products was only in its infancy, who knew what would come in this direction sooner or later. Some people were accustomed to say that the 5 per cent. was a mere bagatelle; but it should be remembered that every factory in Lancashire or elsewhere which sent a hundred thousand pounds worth of cotton goods to India once a year had to pay £5,000 per annum before those goods could enter that country. (Hear, hear.) Was this, he asked, a matter of no moment? (Cheers.) His hon. friend (Mr. Birley) had shown how a moderate duty was sufficient to restore to us and indeed the mercantile produce of a country. The House should remember that we were now about to renew our commercial treaty with France. There was great hope on the part of the mercantile community that we might have a more favourable treaty than the last. The Chambers of Commerce throughout the kingdom would strain every nerve even to reduce the duties on goods going from this country to France by 5 per cent., and if her Majesty's Government did not do all that lay in its power to aid them in procuring this result, it must expect to meet with the greatest condemnation. (Hear, hear.) But it seemed to him to be a ludicrous thing, after all the effort that was being made here to reduce the duties on goods entering France, that we should be careless about the duty on goods entering India. (Hear, hear.) Some men said this was simply an affair of the rich spinners of the north of England. He said it was much more the affair of the working men, for the rich spinners could transfer their capital, if need were, to India. Capital did not consider climate; but the workpeople had to consider that matter, and those who worked for wages in England could not follow the capital which had already gone, and which might go in still larger proportions in future to India. (Hear, hear.) The question was sometimes asked, Of what good was the possession of India to this country? Well, first of all there was the fact that thousands of our people had lived in affluence in the civil and military services there, and there was a belief that our trade with India was more secure than it could be if India were in other hands. (Hear, hear.) He maintained that such a situation was not to be treated with indifference by a House which represented a people, millions of whom could only live by the exchange of their products with other countries. (Hear hear.) It would be admitted that if the trade between this country and India were to be sundered, the bounds between the two greatest portions of our great empire would be less strong. (Hear, hear.) They were told that they should be just to India. He was there to assert that those whom he represented in the manufacturing districts of the north of England were as anxious to be just to India as any other portion of the kingdom could be; but they should also be just to England, and the operatives knew that we could not retain India without placing burdens on them, and that certain perils in the future were considered in the imposition of those burdens. (Hear, hear.) The English interests we heard so much of in the East of Europe had reference to India, and when they saw that the army and navy estimates showed a large increase the Chancellor of the Exchequer stood up and told them of any vast sum. Did anyone suppose that India was left out of his consideration in this statement? (Hear, hear.) A little while ago we gave £4,000,000 for shares in the Suez Canal. What was the wisdom of giving a great amount with one hand to provide a safe channel to India, while, with the other, we pursued a policy that lessened the freightage which went through that channel? (Hear, hear.) In a country with a revenue of over £50,000,000 we were in want of the trifling sum of £800,000, and he thought that nothing was more likely to bring our statesmanship into contempt among the working class than to tell them that this sum could only be raised by a protective duty, which tended to starve them, which was the most wasteful of all taxes, and which helped to sustain one of the great curses of modern times—namely, a protective class. (Cheers.) If this House would by a decisive vote strengthen the hands of Lord Salisbury, he, with his great ability and energy, would soon find a way out of the difficulty. (Hear, hear.) He would soon have free trade with regard to those goods between England and India, and a question of an irritating and unfortunate kind would at length be set at rest. (Loud cheers.)

(To be continued.)

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OF EXQUISITE AROMA.
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and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
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Contain Luminous Phosphorus and Iron (Chemical Food) with Quinine and Nux Vomica.
These Pills rapidly RESTORE NERVE POWER, they CURE Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Melancholia, and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion, induced by OVERWORK, excessive anxiety and worry, the depressing influences of climate, &c.
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Contain the usual dose of Luminous Phosphorus, and may be taken in place of the above when quinine or Iron is not desired.
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SOFT AND COMPARATIVELY SMOKENESS STEAM COAL.
The attention of COAL CONSUMERS is invited to this coal. It is superior to Davidson's West Hartley and is usually much cheaper.
All the Mills in Bombay which have used it speak favourably of it, not only because of its cheapness but principally owing to its being a very superior steam coal, and also a very economical coal.
The following is a copy of Dr. William Wallace's F. R. S. C., F. C. S., report on this Chemical Analysis and Economic value of an average sample of this coal.

Volatile Matters, containing 02 Sulphur		24·77
Coke { Fixed Carbon	69·61	73·43
Coke { Ash or Mineral Matter	3·77 }	
Water		1·80
		100

Heating Power, or number of Pounds of water at 212° converted into Steam by one Pound of Coal ..... 9·56 lbs.
Weight of coke per Ton of Coal